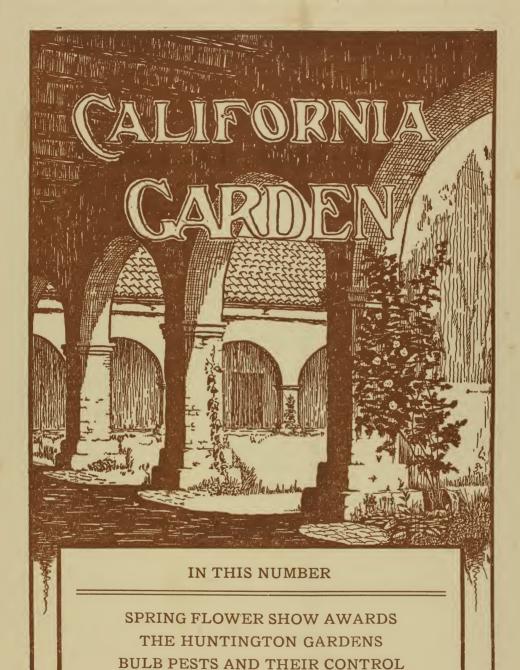
TEN CENTS



MAY, 1928

NOVELTIES. VIOLA, "JERSEY'S GEM," the outstanding new Viola, flowers large of pure violet, without the slightest shading, borne on good stems 6 inches long. We have a limited supply of these plants 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

<del>\</del>

HARRIS' PRIZE GAILLARDIA, large ruffled flowers of BRONZY RED, a better flower than the "Portola," balled plants 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen.

TRACHELIUM, perennial plant 2 to 3 feet high, producing clusters of blue flowers from June to December, good for cutting 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

SOW ASTER SEED, GIANTS of CALIFORNIA and ZIN-NIA, DAHLIA, FLOWERED and POMPON all during MAY and don't forget to look for HARRIS on the packet, it makes a difference!

We have a NICE LOT of CHRYSANTHEMUM PLANTS NOW READY.

# HARRIS SEED CO.

"The Seed Service Store"

NOW LOCATED AT

913 Seventh Street, between Broadway and E

PLEASE REMEMBER THIS ADDRESS



The magazine—"California Garden," a practical local guide published monthly for 18 years. Subscription \$1.00 per year.

The official organ of the San Diego Floral Association, now in its 21st year of continuous activities.

All interested in garden matters and civic beautification are invited to join. Dues \$1.00 per year. Magazine and Membership combined \$1.50 per year. P. O. Box 323, San Diego.



# The California Garden

Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association
One Dollar per Year, Ten Cents per Copy

Vol. 19

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, MAY, 1928

No. 11

## Gardens around the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery at San Marino near Pasadena

By Emily Pelton Shutts

Lovers of nature and the reproductions of it, must have often read about the great collection of art treasures gradually brought together through recent years, by Henry E. Huntington, and of the wonderful estate he brought into being for the proper setting of his home in San Marino, near Pasadena.

Most of you know of his coming out here and of his bringing all the art treasures and that when he died a year and a half ago that this whole treasure house and that vast estate were given to the state of California, with a fortune invested for its upkeep. Upon application, tickets of admission to the gardens, gallery and library are given out to 400 people each day, so that already thousands of visitors have passed through the gardens and buildings. It was my good fortune to secure admissions for a party and myself recently and perhaps a brief description of the beauties one sees there, may interest the readers of California Garden.

Seventeen years ago Henry E. Huntington began the task of moving his collection from New York out to the newly planned estate in the San Gabriel Valley. He was a nephew of the famous Collis P. Huntington, of early California fame, and he and the nephew were for long years associated in business both in the east and out here. When C. P. Huntington died in 1910 he left his nephew \$30,000,-000, and he already had a great fortune of his own. Some years later he married the widow of Collis P. Huntington, and together they increased the great art collection which had already been begun, by her. friends remonstrated with him for taking the collection to California, he replied, that they already had the Morgan collection in New York, and that anyway his collection belonged to California, which was a very delicate recognition of the tremendous amounts of money his uncle had had through the grants out here from the government, in connection with the building of the transcontinental railroad.

Two hundred acres of the land he already owned in the San Gabriel Valley he set aside and developed into the home estate. The chateau he built is very similar to many in France and the gardens are equal if not more beautiful. There is a great Library also, a separate building which houses the porcelains, the primitive paintings, the books and manuscripts, and furniture of periods. The chateau itself has in it the hundreds of famous paintings, such as Gainsborough's "Blue Boy," his "The Cottage Door," many enchanting portraits of women and the two Ligoniers. Joshua Reynold's famous "Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse," with his signature upon her skirt, for it is said that he told her he was willing to go down to posterity, upon the hem of her garment. One finds many of Romney's portraits, chief among them are several of Emma, Lady Hamliton, "The Divine Lady," whose exquisite face justifies the statement that "beauty is its own excuse for being". Turner's "Marriage of the Adriatic" holds one spellbound, as does also those of Constable and others not to be mentioned, as I particularly wish to describe the gardens.

Besides the acres of oranges in the outlying acres there are twenty just around the chateau and these have been laid out in a most entrancing way. Seemingly miles of Pink Cherokee covered fence, encloses the estate and I saw it all in bloom. A grove of live oaks upon an eminence supplied the basic motive and the buildings are set under them in the most artistic way. The oaks were the nucleus for the development of the gardens. everything else was brought in and planted. From the terrace in front of the Chateau one looks for miles across the San Gabriel Valley filled with trees and open spaces to the hi'ls beyond, and over all the blue haze so typical of this lovely California, that it makes every panorama like a carefully selected and executed painting.

# Dunning-Millar, Inc.

#### **SEEDSMEN**

Carry the Most Complete Line of Flower and Vegetable Seeds and Plants in the City. Featuring Birds, Cages, Goldfish and Aquariums.

909 6th St.

Phone Franklin 5387

Mr. Huntington took the keenest interest in the laying out of the grounds, and was out among the workers every morning and personally decided the most of what was done, so I have been told.

It would take a volume to describe the grounds, even to just make a list of plants, trees and objects of statuary among them, so I am taking a few salient points that delighted my taste and centering upon them.

Among the oaks have been made miles of graveled walks, and the land between developed into beds of various flowers, while above them are tree ferns often twenty feet high, and many, many Cycad Revoluta wave their palm-like fronds. He seemed to be exceptionally fond of these Cycads, and the For greater specimens are remarkable. height and yet not as tall as the trees, were clumps of waving bamboo, or groups of Aralia Monstrosa with its deeply indented huge leaves, fig-like in shape; and its grotesque though artistic branches. There were none of the creamy flowers at this season, but great clusters of seed-like berries similar to a blueberry in appearance. Then there were many lovely Daphne of the Odora variegata kind as well as the red-leaved sort, they were in bloom, filling the air with that delicate entrancing odor that is so satisfying to the sensitive soul. In fact one was greeted with the most fascinating yet elusive odors all through the gardens as one wandered about.

The Camellia Japonica, just now in full bloom, gave another height, and those waxy flowers were too perfect to seem real. Japanese plums were in bloom and the delicate shading of the red leaves and pinkish blossoms was lovely in extreme. All these and many others for the medium height effect and then close to the ground were cyclamen by the hundreds, in bloom; great, large flowers, such as one sees in the florist's windows, all colors and so sturdy looking, they reminded me of the profuse bloom of these dainty things that I once saw in the Lebanon Mountains in Syria, on our way to Damascus, the ground was carpeted with them through the forest for miles upon miles, and at one place where we stopped for water, we were able to get off the train, and wander into the woods, and I brought away a bulb that bloomed for me for years afterwards, a huge one, the largest I had ever seen, a treasured possession. The blossoms were not nearly as large however as those in the Huntington Gardens, nor the color as rich, for here the colors were greatly varied, while in those Syrian forests, they were all just one color.

Maidenhair and asparagus fern waved and trailed everywhere over the cyclamen bloom, while the beds themselves were bordered everywhere by blooming azalias. As one looked up or down the paths, in every direction these azalias planted solidly, made ribbons of color bordering the graveled paths, a riot of bloom that made one gasp.

Those of you who have made the trip through rural France visiting the Chateaux, have seen places as lovely and much of Versailles gardens might in its prime have been equal in details to the present glory of the Huntington gardens. There is a similarity that haunts one and the lovely statuary, and the grass paved alleys, and the fountains, helped make the idea that one was in France again, very real. Let me describe one of the broad alleys as we came upon it in our wanderings,-a perfectly smooth grass sward about one hundred feet wide, bordered each side by palms and scotch heather between them, the former were Cocus plumosa, the latter Enrica Viga, glorious specimens and they stretched into a distance at least five hundred feet away, ending finally where an elaborate fountain of a size to give the proper effect filled the foreground in front of stately trees across the end of the alley. At intervals set in the scotch heather were statues of marble, reproductions of all the European treasures, and the fountain itself was reminiscent of similar ones in the Versailles garAs we stood watching the play of light and shadow upon the floor of the wide alley two peacocks came leisurely strolling across, and in another minute a great Chinese pheasant trailing his long tail feather across the grass like a lovely garment. Just at that moment a burst of sunshine made his plumage scintilate in red, green and golden lights, and he actually seemed conscious of our admiration, for he moved so gracefully and unhurriedly across into the heather bushes.

At one side of the Chateau was a dignified extensive Logia, that had along its length just a few steps below its floor level, a charming rock garden. The design was laid out with a small fountain as its centerpiece, this fountain had a circular basin about five feet from the ground, and in the center of the basin stood a charming bronze figure, a young woman posed almost exactly as is the great Hermes of Praxitiles, even to having a chubby baby on the left arm and the other one extended with a bunch of grapes held in it, at which the open-mouthed baby is looking. The mother, however, looks at the baby, smiling, and not into the distance, as does the divine inscrutable Hermes. Water comes in tiny sprays from near the woman's feet, a very dainty effect. About this fountain is a graveled walk, and small sections of designs of the plan for the garden are arranged with lava rock for their mass, and through the porous openings are all sorts of suitable plants, chiefly bigonias, ferns, and much of that reddish hairy, running geranium, here too were many cycads and tree fern, while over all a patriarchal oak. To me, however, the crowning glory of this part of the garden were several Strelitzia Regina, growing in this shady wetness and from its great cluster of spiky leaves sending up several flower stalks, and as I stood looking at the fairy boat of a blossom, red and green in color, and then at its brilliant orange magic sails, eight of them set ready to try for foreign ports, while the true indio dart-like bow-sprit pointed away to the distant west, I wondered what nature spirit had secured such vivid and different colors to bring this marvel to perfection, a combination of colors almost unique in the plant world, and I murmured to myself "What hath God wrought?" Why true orange and true indigo in the same blossom? Its common name, Bird of Paradise seems quite descriptive.

This too was the time of the Acacias and I found many rare and unusual varieties, and either Mr. Huntington or Mr. Hertrich, the superintendent of the gardens, must have gone far to select the many unusual trees, most of which were in bloom. The placing of the groups of trees, with open spaces for statuary, the great level stretches of green-

sward, the pergola along one side of a great rolling lawn leading from the house out to a special part of the garden, the vines covering the buildings in artistic festconing, the vistas from the windows, the buildings themselves set as they are, combine to make such a jewel of nature and art in combination, that I can easily see the world traveling to our beloved California, to give homage to this shrine of nature and art, as has hitherto been given only to similar creations in Europe.

#### A LETTER FROM DR. MUHL

Feb. 24, 1928. Berkeley. Calif.

Dear Floral Association:

Inclosed please find check for 1929 dues.

I'm also sending you a subscription to Western Homes and Gardens which I saw while attending the Camellia Show in Sacramento last Sunday.

The Camellia Show was very beautiful. There were vases, bowls and baskets of pure white, (double and single), pink, red, pink and white variegated and red and white variegated flowers. The blossoms were just exquisite.

The city of Sacramento is very lovely just now. The camellia shrubs and trees are in bloom and there are hundreds and hundreds of them on the lawns and the capitol grounds. Then too, the fruit trees are commencing to blossom and they are most lovely.

By the way, the Western Garden people said they might offer a silver trophy for the Spring Flower Show at San Diego, so why not write them about it?

Greetings to all fellow associates and do tell them how much I miss the Floral Association meetings.

Cordially, ANITA M. MUHL, M. D.

#### DAMARA AUSTRALIS

Damara Australis or Kauri Pine from New Zealand grows to the height of 75 feet with a diameter of two and a half feet. There are two of these trees in San Diego and are well worth observing. This tree is very individual and although related to the pine it bears no resemblance to it. One is in the garden on the south side of Nutmeg between Fourth and Third Streets. There is also another on Elm between Fourth and Third on the north side of the street. The leaves are simple, entire, flat, and rather triangular in shape, very dark green in color. Damara varnish is made from the gum of this pine-like tree.

It is such a handsome tree we should have more. Will some Australian friend suggest how we may secure seed? —K. O. S.

#### THE LAWN QUESTION

Sierra Madre News, April 27, 1928

Kentucky Blue or Washington Bent grass? Both are beautiful if properly cared for—both a failure if neglected. The blue grass, usually mixed with clover, requires rich soil, sweet fertilizer, much weeding, watering, mowing, and reseeding, and—if Bermuda takes it—renovating.

Over-enthusiastic claims for Washington bent grass have produced exaggerated expectations and some, not understanding it, have been disappointed. It is not a fool-proof grass and not one which will push everything else out of its path. Beyond all doubt it will produce thicker turf than other grasses, meaning that it offers greater resistance to weeds. It will not crowd out Bermuda grass that is already rooted but, owing to its density of turf, when kept in vigor, Bermuda and other undesirables have less chance of gaining ground.

#### It Must Have Extra Care

Washington Bent requires soil less rich, watering a little more, mowing every fourth or fifth day, fertilizing less expensive. It likes sulphate of ammonia at five cents per pound broadcast about every sixty days, two pounds to each thousand square feet to keep it lively.

Winter "browning" can be counteracted by a special fertilization about the first of December with an organic composition of blood meal and bone meal, which produces heat favorable to bacterial action when the soil is cold, but unadvisable at other times when warm organic fertilizers encourage cut worms. Blood meal, like sulphate of ammonia, should be applied when the lawn is dry and then thoroughly washed off the foliage.

#### Frequent Cutting

Coarse, stemmy and procumbent growth is largely avoided by frequent and close cutting, preferably with the new seven-bladed mower, but the sudden removal of long growth in hot weather it resents. A neglected condition may be restored by roughing with a wire push-broom before mowing and then top dressing with silty soil mixed with weedless pulverized sheep fertilizer.

It may be planted any time of year, but winter dormancy must be borne with and extreme hot weather offset by extra sprinkling. The infant cuttings must be kept moist for a couple of weeks while getting their roots established. Its rerooting stems readily fill in, a single plant under favorable conditions covering a circle six feet in diameter in twelve months. Weed seeds from the soil will germinate and appear as with any new lawn and should be removed until the turf thickens. Eight-year-old turf is as good as that of one,

two and three years. In dense shade Poa Triviallis should be sown with bent grass.

#### Found by Golfer

The Washington strain was discovered September 4, 1918, by one of the government agronomists, Dr. C. V. Piper. While searching for his golf ball near an abandoned green at the Washington Country Club, Washington, D. C., he spied a distinctive patch of grass which he thought worthy of sending to the experimental farm at Arlington, Va.

Several years of the severest tests proved it to be practically immune from "brown patch" and a vigorous wear and weed-resisting evergreen, but an impractical seeder. This obstacle was overcome by shredding the sod and planting the stolons.

#### New Bulb Grass

Many would like to know more in this connection about the winter bulb grass which is recommended for combining with Bermuda lawns. Poa Bulbosa is of the blue grass family, growing from minute underground bulbs. Its leaves are fine and of bright green color. Here it starts its growth in October and continues until April. The bulbs remain dormant in the soil during the balance of the year, growing again in the fall. The bulbs are sown as seed at the rate of one pound to two hundred square feet. This grass is slow to recover its growth after being closely cut and shows its stubble.

A more successful seed for sowing in renovated lawns is cocoos bent (agrostis maritima—seaside bent). Compared to Washington Bent it is not as coarse, stands more erect but is not as good a wearer, or resister of weeds and brown patch fungus.

For those understanding Washington Bent Grass and who are able and willing to provide it due care, it will repay as no other grass known.

> A. C. BROWN, Sierra Madre. Calif.

#### MAY WEATHER IN SAN DIEGO

Dean Blake

May is usually characterized by much cloudiness, cool days and deficient sunshine. Although the temperature as recorded by the thermometer is not low, yet because of the overcast skies and the moist ocean winds the impression is produced that the weather is much colder than it really is. As the month advances, the days become milder, and towards the end it takes on a mildness that tells us that summer is not far off.

The wet season closes in May and storms therefore grow less frequent in number and intensity. On two dates only has the wind reached a 30-mile velocity, but, hour for hour, the month is liable to be the windiest of the twelve.

(Continued on Page 10)

# The May and June Gardens

## THE GARDEN

TOURS TO THE TOURS

By Walter Birch

Three very valuable varieties of plants for summer, fall and early winter that should be set out at this time are Asters, Zinnias and Chrysanthemums. They are all easy to grow and very much worth while. All of them do best in a sunny location in soil that has been deeply spaded and well fertilized. Asters, Zinnias and Mums will do better with plenty of water, particularly the latter and, of course, they all respond to thorough cultivation and care with better quality of flowers. May is still good time to plant the seed of Asters and Zinnias and the newer improved types are most worth while.

Giants of California Asters produce huge blooms on long stems, many of them six inches in diameter in many beautiful shades of pink, lavender, red, blue, white, etc.

The Dahlia Flowered Zinnia is conceded to be the best type of the large flowering Zinnia and the colors are most attractive, burnt orange, red, canary yellow. lavender, purple, exquisite pink and others. For borders, the Dwarf Zinnia, Liliput or pompon type makes a very pretty showing in the garden and is a most attractive cut flower, lasting many days in water. The flowers resemble a pompon dahlia and the Red Riding Hood and Salmon Rose are two of the most attractive ones.

When purchasing your Chrysanthemum plants be sure to get those grown from top cuttings, not side shoots. This is important as the top cuttings produce much better blooms. For ordinary cutting and a good show in the garden it is well to pinch back young plants after they are well established in the ground, so that they may become bushy and produce plenty of blooms. For large flowers, you will have to disbud heavily and give more time and care to the plants in proportion to the quality of flowers you wish to grow. The smaller varieties or pompon type of mums are very attractive, either for pot culture or in the garden. The following named varieties are all good: General Miles. bright red with touch of bronze, loose incurved petals; Alice Byron, white; Ivy Gay, silver pink; Ethel Throop, lavender pink; Golden Champion, orange yellow, petals reflexed; Good Gracious, light pink; Crocker, light yellow; Unaka, pink. The poms can also be had, Romaine Warren, being a deep orange bronze, pink Lilian Doty, shell pink and Tokio, clear canary yellow. These are all good.

The African Marigold, an old favorite, and, like most of the other worth while flowers have been much improved in quality the last few years, the orange and lemon colored blooms of the Fistulosa type are both good, flowers extra large and are easily grown.

A novelty of unusual merit, the plants of which are now available here is the New Viola, "Jersey Gem". Dreer says "this is undoubtedly the most valuable bedding viola yet introduced and will succeed in any good garden soil. The plant is of compact sturdy habit of growth, its flowers pure violet, without the slightest shading and borne on good stems about 6 inches long, making it a splendid subject for cutting as well as a most desirable plant for the border." Mrs. F. T. Scripps, on her return from England last year, was the first one to draw the writer's attention to Viola, "Jersey Gem"; she saw it over there and was very much attracted by it.

Good gladioli bulbs are now becoming very scarce, so do not delay in making another planting for a succession of blooms.

May is still one of the best months for Dahlia planting, and there are some great bargains to be had now in Dahlia bulbs.

Look out for garden pests, don't let the ground get too dry and keep it stirred to a good depth.

Now that warmer weather is approaching you will find a summer mulch of Groz-It or pulverized sheep manure a big help in conserving the moisture and gradually feeding the plants.

## The California Garden

Editor R. R. McLean Associate Editors John Bakkers Alfred D. Robinson

#### PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

### The San Diego Floral Association

P. O. Box 323 San Diego, Cal.

Main Office, San Diego, California

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS Mrs. Mary A. Greer, President
Mr. Walter Birch, Vice-President
Mr. B. L. Elliott, Treasurer.
Miss Alice Halliday
Mr. John G. Morley
Mr. Robt. R. McLean
Mrs. John Burnham
Miss Winifred Sinclair, Secretary.
Phone, Bayview 0202.

Entered as second-class matter December 8, 1910, at the Post office at Point Loma, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

California Garden is on the list of publications authorized by the San Diego Retail Merchants Association.

Α	DVERTISIN	NG RATES	
One Page	\$15.00	Half Page,	\$7.50
Quarter Page	3.75	Eighth Page	2.00
Advertising Copy	v should be i	n by the 1st of ea	ch Month

Subscription, \$1.00 per year

McKELVEY'S Elite Printing Co. 851 2nd. St., San Diego

#### EDITORIAL

#### MORE CONSERVATION

In the March, 1928, Garden was published a list of native succulents in need of the protection of law to prevent their despoilation by commercial collectors. This list was compiled at the Editor's request by Miss Fidella G. Woodcock, Curator of Plants, Natural History Museum, San Diego. Since then Miss Woodcock has submitted another list of native flowers and shrubs of the San Diego area that should also be considered. Some of our flowering plants, Miss Woodcock states, are in need of protection because of their limited seeding capacity, and others because of their value for medicinal purposes and perfumes. Others, also, because of their beauty and rarity, are likely to suffer from indiscriminate picking. The list is as follows:-

#### Herbaceous—

- 1. Lathyrus cardinalis—(Cardinal Pea or Campo Pea).
- 2. Lupinus albifrons-Silver-tip Lupine.
- 3. Eschscholtzia californica California Poppy.
- 4. Romneya coulteri-Matilija Poppy.
- 5. Coreopsis maritima-Sea Dahlia.
- 6. Mamillaria dioica—Strawberry Cactus.
- 7. Atriplex hymenelytra—Desert Holly.

- 8. Pentstemon spectabilis Blue Beard Tongue.
- 9. Delphinium cardinalis-Scarlet Larkspur.
- 10. Adiantum capillus-veneris Common Maidenhair. Rare in this area.

#### Shrubs-

- 1. Aralia californica—California Ginseng.
- 2. Styrax californica-Snowdrop Bush.
- 3. Fouquiera splendens Desert Candlewood.
- occidentalis Western 4. Rhododendron Azalea.
- 5. Cornus nuttallii-Dogwood.
- 6. Echeviria (All--Hen and Chickens.
- 7. Calochortus (All-Mariposa Tulips.
- 8. Hesperocallis undulata—Desert Lily.
- 9. Cneoridium dumosum—Spice-bush.
- 10. Trichostema lanatum Woolly Blue Curls.

It would probably be impracticable and unwise to think of including all the plants named here and previously, in a prohibitory county ordinance. Some, such as the desert lily, candlewood (ocotilla), smoke-tree, certain of the cacti, the western azalea and dogwood, could undoubtedly be placed under the absolute protection of law, and most of the others could be saved from commercial exploitation and wanton destruction by certain restrictive measures. This matter should, however, receive careful consideration before any protective measures are instituted

#### FLOWER SHOW

The Twenty-first Annual Spring Flower Show has come and gone, leaving one more memory of a wonderful exhibit of the best San Diego has to offer in the line of spring flowers. The Flower Shows of the San Diego Floral Association are always very much worth while and this was one of the best.

Although professional exhibits are solicited and appreciated it will be noted by an examination of our premium lists that the most emphasis is placed on amateur exhibits. We believe that by encouraging the participation of amateurs and "new beginners" we can best serve the purpose the founders and leaders of the association have always kept in mind, that of stimulating a general interest in the growing of flowers and an appreciation of this section of the state as an exceptionally wellfitted place in which to grow them.

Flower Shows do not happen of themselves. There is much planning and work to be done before the doors open. The Committee Chairmen are to be congratulated upon the success of their work. More than all else however the success of this as well as past shows is

due to the untiring efforts of President Mrs. Mary A. Greer, who had most of the burden of details on her shoulders. But for her fine ability to get other people to work with her and her whole-souled devotion to the task of making this Show the best ever, it simply could not have been.

#### MAY MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the San Diego Floral Association will be held Tuesday evening, May 15th, at the Floral Association Building. Mr. Theodore Payne. nurseryman and landscape architect of Los Angeles, will speak on "California Plants for California Gardens," illustrating his talk with pictures. This will undoubtedly be a most interesting meeting and all are urged to attend. Refreshments will be served at the close of the meeting.

#### APRIL MEETING

The April meeting of the Floral Association was held Tuesday evening the 17th, in the Floral Building. Mrs. Greer called the meeting to order and made some necessary announcements with regard to the Flower Show, which was held the 21st and 22nd. She then introduced Mr. McLean, Horticultural Commission, and Editor of California Garden, as speaker of the evening. He spoke on .'Garden Pests and Their Control," and all gained much valuable information, both practical and enlightening. Besides telling us what to use and when to use it, in the control of insects and diseases, Mr. McLean also emphasized the importance of unceasing and never ending war on insects, a fight for existence in fact on man's part. After Mr. Mc-Lean had finished his remarks, he was beseiged with questions on the part of his interested audience. The meeting then adjourned and refreshments were served by the house committee.

W. SINCLAIR, Scretary.

#### NEW MEMBERS AND SUBSCRIBERS

Mrs. D. L. Copeland, Chula Vista.
Mrs. Randolph Morse, Lemon Grove.
John C. Macfarland, Los Angeles.
Mrs. E. M. Wilder, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Mary M. Baker, Ohio.
Mrs. A. S. G. Taylor, Connecticutt.
Dr. J. Deason, Somes Bar, Calif.
Mrs. Walter Birch, San Diego.
Mrs. L. M. Klauber, San Diego.
Bessie E. Lotta, San Diego.
Mrs. Emma W. Tyler, San Diego.
Chas. B. Weeks, San Diego.

## THE FLORAL SOCIETY PICNIC AT MT. WOODSON FARM

This year's trip occurred on May 3, with almost a hundred to gather at the tables under the oak trees to enjoy the hospitality of Mrs. Strong with the most perfect weather conditions.

The growing things, their possibilities and potentialities in that environment were pointed out by Miss Sessions in her inimitably best manner to the interest and delight of all.

Occasion was taken as well to go through Mrs. Strong's home which has become known for its many attractions, its conception and accomplishment being so out of the ordinary and for the most part in a delightful manner of natural native materials and craftsmanship.

The growing season was seen to be advanced, earlier than usual on account of plentiful rains earlier in the year.

The planting showed upon inspection to have a very especially thrifty growth and foliage which bespeaks a wise selection of varieties to suit the locality and the holly collection proved to be the chief item of interest, as it is the best established assortment to be seen hereabouts.—E. B. W.

#### COLOR FOLIAGE IN THE MOUNTAINS

Last month a display was to be seen from the vicinity of Lake Henshaw and the road along the base of the north slopes of the Mesa Grande mountains which are forested with deciduous oaks in such masses as to make a very extensive landscape of blazing colors as the new leaves are first unfolding. This changes in a few days but if found at its best stage it is certainly worth the pilgrimage to all.

One who has lived in the best glories of eastern autumn foliage could not have known a more richly brilliant color display except that here the high scarlet note is missing, but one could hardly ask for that in this more greatly variegated scale of color with such a remarkable range of tones from the low reds and bronzes up through the pinks and corals, yellows and greens.

Other points also can offer wonderful displays if not on such a large scale, notably the grade rising to Mesa Grande from Santa Ysabel and also along the highway to Julian.

Many are unaware of this glorious sight that is unveiled each spring and some means of spreading the word at the particularly best period would be a great davantage. The writer only made the discovery this year, to really know it at its best advantage.

—Е. В. W.

#### SPRING FLOWER SHOW AWARDS

Twenty-first Annual Spring Show Roses and Other Flowers Held Saturday and Sunday, April 21 and 22, 1928 Main Plaza, Balboa Park

#### Section "A"-Amateurs

- 1. Best collection of roses—not less than twelve varieties and not more than three blooms of a kind. (Association cup.) First, F. L. Hieatt; second, W. S. Merrill; award of merit—S. D. Asborne, Mrs. F. S. Scripps.
- 2. Best six varieties of roses—not more than three blooms of a kind. (American Rose Society silver medal.) First, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Bliss, jr.; second, Mrs. F. A. Dunbar.
- 4. Best three white roses, one variety. First, Mrs. Josephine Vacher.
- 5. Best three red roses, one variety. First, Mrs. L. H. Pray; second, Mrs. F. A. Dunbar.
- 6. Best three yellow roses, one variety. First, R. T. Conyers; second, Mrs. G. N. Humphrey.
- 8. Best three pink roses, one variety. First, W. J. Dermody; second, Frank Strausser
- 9. Best three pink shaded roses, one variety. First, Frank Strausser; second, Mrs. F. S. Callender.
- 10. Best three flame colored roses, one variety. First, F. L. Hieatt; second, Mrs. L. H. Pray.
- 11. Best one white rose. First, Mrs. L. R. Cornman; second, Mrs. Marie Weber.
- 12. Best one pink rose. First, Mrs. E. L. Tolson; second, Frank Strausser.
- 12-A. Best one pink shaded. First, Mrs. F. S. Callender.
- 13. Best one yellow rose. First, Mrs. Josephine Vacher; second, Mrs. E. L. Tolson.
- 13-A. Best one yellow shaded rose. First, Mrs. F. S. Callender.
- 14. Best one red rose. First, Mrs. Josephine Vacher; second, Mrs. F. A. Dunbar.
- 14-A. Best one flame color. First, Frank Strausser; second, W. S. Merrill.
- 16. Best single rose. First, Mrs. F. G. Jackson; second, Mr. and Mrs. E. Thelan.
- 17. Best display of Polyantha or baby roses. First, Mrs. F. S. Callender; second. Mrs. John Bakkers.
- 18. Best display of climbing roses. First, Mrs. Ida Hewes.
- 19. Best rose not before shown in San Diego. (San Diego Rose Society bronze medal.) First, F. L. Hieatt; second, Mrs. E. B. Bliss, jr.
- 20. Best six red roses, one variety. First, Mr. and Mrs. Ransom; second, R. T. Conyers.
- 22. Best six yellow roses, one variety. Award of merit, R. T. Conyers.

- 23. Best six yellow shaded roses, one variety. First, W. S. Merrill; second, Mrs. L. H Pray.
- 24. Best six pink roses, one variety. First, F. L. Hieatt; second, Mrs. Marie Weber.
- 25. Best six pink shaded roses, one variety. First, Mrs. Otto Stank; second, F. L. Hieatt.
- 26. Best six flame colored roses, one variety. Award of merit; First, Mrs. Marie Weber.
- 27. Best six "Los Angeles" roses. First, Mrs. L. H. Pray; second, R. T. Conyers.
- 28. Best arranged vase, bowl or dish of roses, greenery allowed. First, F. L. Hieatt; second F. L. Hieatt.
- 29. Best arranged basket of roses, green ery allowed. First, W. H. Hutchings; second, F. L. Hieatt.

#### Best Rose in the Show

W. S. Merrill on a souvenir de Angele Per net. Best rose in show by non-member of American Rose Society.—W. T. Dermody.

#### Section "B"-Amateurs

- 30. Best collection sweet peas, not less than fifteen stems. First, Mrs. R. E. Wadsworth; second, Mrs. Frank Strausser; award of merit, Mrs. Harry Nelson.
- 31. Best vase white sweet peas. First, Mrs. W. H. Gibbs; second, Dr. H. C. Gore.
- 31-A. Best vase cream colored sweet peas. First, Mrs. F. S. Callender.
- 32. Best vase light pink sweet peas. First. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Nelson; second, Mrs. H. W. Gibbs.
- 33. Best vase dark pink peas. First, M1 and Mrs. Ransom P. Wood; second, Anne F. Boyer.
- 34. Best vase red sweet peas. First, Alice Bussey; second, Mrs. John Bakkers.
- 35. Best vase l'avender sweet peas. First, Anne F. Boyer; second, Alice Bussey.
- 36. Best vase blue sweet peas. First, Anne F. Boyer; second, Mrs. Geo. W. Gardner.
- 37. Best vase purple sweet peas. First, Anne F. Boyer.
- 38. Best vase salmon sweet peas. First. Dr. H. C. Gore; second, R. E. Wadsworth.
- 39. Best vase maroon sweet peas. First, Brittan Davis; second, Alice Bussey.
- 40. Best vase bicolor sweet peas. First, Mrs. Maud Haughawout; second, Mrs. John Bakkers.

41. Best arranged basket of sweet peas. First, Elsie Bell; second, Alice Bussey.

42. Best arranged bowl of sweet peas. First, Mrs. John Bakkers; second, Mrs. Brittan Davis.

#### Sweet Pea Sweepstakes

Anne F. Boyer.

#### Section "C"-Amateurs

- Best arranged basket of flowers other than roses or wild flowers. First, F. L Hieatt; second, M. A. Greer.
- 44. Best arranged basket of wild flowers. First, Mrs. Josephine Vacher; second, Mrs. Morse.
- 45. Best arrangement of flowers in vase. bowl or dish. First, John J. Clark; second, Miss Alice Greer.
- 46. Best flowering plant for the house. First, Frank Strausser.
- 47. Best individual specimen decorative First, Gerald Baldwin, jr.; second. Frank Strausser.
- 48. Best cut specimen flowering vine. First, Mrs. John G. Clark; second, Mr. and Mrs. E. Thelan.
- 49. Best display of bulb flowers. Mrs. John Bakkers.
- 51. Best display of iris. First, Mrs. John Bakkers.
- 52. Best display of pansies. First, Miss Pauline Strausser.
- 54. Best display from a 50 foot or less lot. First, Mrs. D. F. Harness.
- 55. Best display from a private garden larger than 50 feet. First, Mrs. H. L. Kahn. 58. Best display of cinerarias, stellata.
- First, Gerald Baldwin, jr.
- 61. Best display of pelargoniums or Lady Washington geraniums. First, Mrs. Katherine Thompson.
- 62. Best display of geraniums. First, Mrs. John Bakkers.
- 64. Best display of stocks. First, Mrs. Charles McKinley Lutes; second, Mrs. John Bakkers.
- 65. Best display of snapdragons. First, Mrs. W. H. Hutchins; second, L. H. Baldwin.
- 66. Best display of calendulas. First, Roosevelt Junior High School; second, Mrs. John Bakkers.
- 68. Best display any other flowers not otherwise classified. First, Mrs. I. B. Williams; second, Mrs. Katherine Thompson. Award of merit, Mr. and Mrs. Ransom P. Wood.
- 69. Best display of grasses. First, Mrs. M. A. Greer.
- 70. Best collection of succulents and cacti, suitably arranged. First, Miss Josephine Scripps.

- 73. Best specimen fibrous begonia. Open to all. First, Mrs. L. D. Henthorn; second, K. O. Sessions.
- 75. Best specimen maidenhair fern. Open to all. First, Frank Strausser.
- 75-A. Best specimen fern other than maidenhair. First, Maud M. Haughawout.
- 76. Best dining table decoration. Mrs. John G. Clark; second, Mrs. W. H. Wilson. Award of merit, A. T. Merrill. Special, Mrs. E. W. Meise.
- 77. Best Japanese arrangement of flowers in vase or bowl. First, Alice Greer; second, Mrs. John Bakkers. Award of merit, Mrs. W. H. Wilson. Special, W. S. Merrill.
- 78. Best display from a school garden. Garfield School (special).
- 79. Best collection of wild flowers from any school in city. First, Ocean Beach, School; second, Pacific Beach School. Award of merit, Fremont School.
- 80. Best collection of wild flowers by any school in county, outside of city. First, El Cajon Valley Union Grammar School; second, Viejas School.
- 80-A. Best collection of wild shrubs displayed by individual. First, Dorothy Chase.

#### Section "E"-Professionals

- 82. Best collection of rose bushes in bloom. Mrs. E. Bernard.
- 83. Best general display of cut flowers other than roses. First, Thomas F. McLoughlin; second, T. W. Hicks; award of merit, C. M. Hemala.
- 85. Best general display of shrubs and plants. First, Rose Court Floral Company.
- Best display of bulb flowers. First, D. S. Baker: second, Thomas F. McLoughlin; award of merit, H. L. Olmstead.

#### Entries by Florists

- 88. Best arranged basket, bowl or vase of cut flowers. First, Carlsruhe Bulb Gardens; second, Flower Shoppe; award of merit, P. P. Zimmerman.
- 89. Best display garden materials. First, W. M. Ward; special, Garfield School; special, K. O. Sessions; special, Park Board; special, Cruze and Bode.

#### Trophies Awarded

Trophies were awarded as follows:

Best rose not before shown in San Diego: F. L. Hieatt.

Best arranged vase, bowl or dish of roses: L. Hieatt.

Best arranged basket of roses: Mrs. W. H. Hutchings.

Best rose in show: W. S. Merrill.

Best collection of sweet peas: Mrs. R. E. Wadsworth.

Sweet pea sweepstakes. Anne F. Boyer.

Best arranged basket of flowers other than wild flowers: F. L. Hieatt.

Best display of bulb flowers: Mrs. John Bakkers.

Best display of iris: Mrs. John Bakkers.

Best display from a 50-foot lot: Mrs. D. F. Harness.

Best display from a private garden larger than 50 feet: Mrs. H. L. Kahn.

Best dining table decoration: Mrs. John G. Clark.

Best Japanese arrangement of flowers: Alice Greer.

Best collection of wild flowers from any school in city: Ocean Beach.

Best collection of wild flowers by any school in county outside of city: El Cajon Valley Grammar School.

Best general display of cut flowers other than roses: Thomas F. McLoughlin.

Best general display of shrubs and plants: Rose Court Floral Company.

Best dining table decoration: Mrs. W Wilson.

Best rose exhibited by a non-member of American Rose Society and the San Diego Rose Society: W. J. Dermody.

#### FLOWER SHOW JUDGES

The judges of the recent Flower Show were Mr. J. J. Reeves of Beverly Hills, Mr. Geo. Rentschler of Los Angeles, who is a retired florist and rose grower from Madison, Wisconsin, and Mr. Jnc. G. Morley, Superintendent of Balboa Park, San Diego. The officers and directors of the Floral Association are deeply grateful to these gentlemen for the conscientious and satisfactory manner in which they conducted their arduous task.

#### SHOW NOTES AND COMMENTS

"More variety to the exhibits than in Pasadena, also more amateur exhibits than at the Pasadena Show. The flowers were displayed to the very best advantage."—Ada Perry.

"Many more unusual things than at other times."—Mrs. Jessop.

\* \*

The display of bleeding heart and white and purple lilacs entered by Mrs. I. B Williams of Julian added very much to the interest of the Show.

Wild flower collections from the various city schools were fine examples of student work. The blue prints made by the first grade of El Cajon school indicated what an earnest teacher and interested students can accomplish.

"The most colorful and best arranged Show the Floral Association has ever put on. The best table of baskets you've ever had."—Alfred Robinson.

"The exhibition of the San Diego Floral Association is delightful for the variety of wild and cultivated flowers, table decorations, flower arrangements, and a place of enchantment for the wondrous beauties of roses."—S. Morris,

Reginald Poland, Director of the Fine Arts Gallery of San Diego, in speaking to the University Women's Club recently, said: "Most of us agree nowadays that art is not an attempt to represent or recreate nature. To begin with, this is quite impossible: (what human being, imperfect as he is always, is so rash as to suggest that he can even begin to duplicate the beauties of the Divine Creator?) Look at that marvellous display of roses in the Flower Show! About all that the artist can do, even with his vision and soul, which is much beyond anything that we have, is to try to visualize something of the beauty of the real rose, to suggest why we have been given such a wonderful world in which to live, and find true and lasting happiness. The picture of the rose can be but a guide, a reminder of that greatest work of art-the universe."

#### MAY WEATHER IN SAN DIEGO

(Continued from Page 4)

It is the transition period from winter to summer and takes the place of our spring. Hot days are rare and cold nights are unknown, and the rainfall generally light.

The average amount of sunshine, 58 per cent of the possible, is the lowest of any month, and since the record began the average number of clear days has been 12. There have been only five Mays since 1872 with more than an inch of rain.

#### PLANT NATIVE SHRUBS NOW

We offer Ceanothus Cyaneus (Lakeside Lilac), the handsomest of all Ceanothi, in gal. cans 50c, 60c and 75c.

Also other natives and general line of ornamentals.

#### THE JOHNSON NURSERY

One block south of El Cajon Avenue
One block east of Parks Avenue
Box 778, LA MESA
Tel. La Mesa 171

## WILD PLANT EXHIBIT OF CITY SCHOOLS

By Carroll De Wilton Scott

These who saw the wild flower exhibit at the Flower Show were no doubt surprised at the showing made by the flowers. The average observer after riding for hours and miles about the city in every direction during the last week in April would probably have said that the wild flowers had dried upwherever the grasses and weeds had allowed any to grow. Of course he would have been about right. The hills and mesas within ten miles of the city on April 1st looked more summery than they usually do on May 1st. The reason is to be found in the statement of Dean Blake, U. S. Weather Observer: "Since the establishment of the Weather Bureau in 1873 this is the dryest spring on record. For the four months (January, February, March and April) the rainfall is only 1.83 inches." Though the total for the season is only about an inch below normal, 8.26 inches, yet 6.43 of this fell before January 1st.

Where did the charming bouquets of wild flowers come from? From the mountain foothills, especially recently burned areas of chaparral, and small pockets and nooks here and there. No matter how dry the season or what the time of year there are always some flowers to be found by those who know where to look for them. I will say that this vear one needed to cover a great deal of territory to find average specimens and any varietv. Last season at this time (April 21st) tidy-tips, sunshine, pentachaeta, larkspur, collinsia, were in fine form and numbers in certain spots near the city; this year scarcely a normal specimen could be found. However, by visiting river bottoms, shady north slopes and out-of-the-way places bouquets can always be picked by the flower lover. There seemed to be-almost-the usual number of charming wild flower baskets made up of such beautiful flowers as azure pentstemon, sea dahlia, mariposa lily, blue lilac, golden stars, mustard, yellow primrose and sand verbena.

In a season like the present, one realizes how much we owe to the shrubs and perennials. These, being deeper rooted than the annuals, make more use of the total rainfall than the annuals can. For example, the roots of the red shrubby mimulus has been using and storing the rainfall of November before annuals had even sprouted. Most of the showy bouquets on the wild flower tables this year were from shrubs like ceanothus, gooseberry (flowering late), elderberry, hollyleafed cherry (flowering early), wild rose, bush mallow, sticky mimulus and perennials like nightshade, sea dahiia, azure beardtongue, brown-eyed susan, deerbroom and golden yarrow.

All these shrubs and perennials, not only on account of their hardiness but of their blooming qualities are worthy of cultivation under proper conditions, in parks and gar-The gooseberry would need shade or a north slope; the rose plenty of water in spring; the cherry and elderberry good soil; the others could easily be killed by too much petting. Other shrubs that Guy Fleming has planted successfully at Torrey Pine Lodge are California holly, Catalina lilac, tree poppy, rock rose, spice bush, chamiso and lemonade berry (both ovata and integrifolia).

Coming back to the exhibits-it always seems to me too bad to have to give prizes which means disappointment to many; though no doubt prizes mean much to the children of the school, especially where the children have brought the flowers, as is usually the case, although they are arranged at the Show by the teachers. Even though the teachers do much or most of the work the contribution is distinctly educational and a civic benefit. It is great fun to exhibit wild plants and a teacher has a right to some This year Ocean Beach was awarded first prize and Pacific Beach second.

Of special exhibits by the schools two are worthy of mention. One was a model home, made by the pupils of the fifth grades of the Garfield School. The other was an exhibit of some twenty-five species of typical chaparral shrubs arranged on a slope in somewhat the same manner as they grow in the foothills. Miss Dorothy Chase, teacher of science in Woodrow Wilson Jr. High was the designer and executor of this unique exhibit.

#### A SEASHORE GARDEN

One garden in Honolulu is made on lands above the sea and so close to the shore that the soil is practically all sand. The owner is a successful gardener and she explained the method of her success. She has in her backyard several large boxes with tight covers that she can easily lift up. In these boxes she puts all her garden trash, weeds, leaves, grass and vegetable tops and etc. To layers of such decomposing refuse is added some fertilizer in layers; as the box fills she wets this down. She also saves all her old cans in another box and these are flattened down and put into the garden between the plants to add iron to the soil. These boxes of compost in time give her fertilizer for the soil. She adds also any ashes she may have to the soil. She had grown fine trees, palms, and shrubs in a very few years. Mission Beach gardeners should make note of these facts for the soil conditions are the same.-K O.S.

# BULB PESTS AND THEIR CONTROL

By R. R. McLean

A few years ago the Federal Horticultural Board of the U.S. Department of Agriculture placed a quarantine upon the unrestricted movement into the United States of certain bulbs from foreign countries. This was done to prevent, so far as possible, the introduction and dissemination of disease and insect pests of bulbs in our own country. The placing of this quarantine was fought bitterly by nurserymen dealing in foreign bulbs and others whom they were able to influence. Their contention was that the bulb industry would be seriously jeopardized by the shutting off of foreign supplies, as not enough bulbs could or would be grown in this country to supply the local demand.

Without going into the merits of the controversy, it may be said that the publicity attending it certainly aided in producing one outstanding effect, at least so far as California is concerned, the reaction being that more bulbs are now planted in this and other western states than ever before and that public interest in bulbs and growing appreciation of the beauty of bulb flowers has been stimulated to a remarkable degree. More bulbs are being planted in home gardens than ever before. No flower garden is now complete without its bulbous iris, its daffodils, its anemones, ranunculus and gladiolas. Every flower show has its bulb section, the display of bulbs at many of these shows being truly marvelous. In San Diego County before the quarantine was placed, there were only a few scattered commercial plantings of bulbs, but there is now in excess of 350 acres with a large annual output, and in addition very large quantities of cut bulb flowers are produced. Other California counties report similar increases in plantings.

Bulbs have their disease, insect and other animal pests and unless care is taken in their proper selection, or handling, or treatment, or with reference to the condition of the soil in which they are to grow, failure and disappointment may result. The bulbs most commonly planted in our gardens are gladiolus, iris, tulips, watsonias, freesias, amaryllis, ixias, narcissus, anemones, ranunculus, etc. It will be impossible to cover the entire list of pests commonly or rarely found on such bulbs, so that only the most important will be touched upon.

First and foremost are the eel-worms or nematodes, microscopical worms that inhabit the soil in most cases and in others the leaves or other parts of plants. Eel-worms cause enormous losses of ornamental plants, bulbs included, and of tree, field and vegetable crops as well. There are two types, at least affecting bulbs, the first being the so-called garden or root knot nematodes, attacking the roots of practically all bulbs. This nematode infests only the underground parts of plants, never working above the surface of the ground. The knots or swellings caused by them on the roots seriously interfere with the proper nutrition of the plant by inhibiting the intake and transmission of raw food materials, and in addition thereto the affected roots often die. A small knot the size of a pinhead may contain a large number of nematodes in various stages. The roots of some plants, as tomatoes and beans, become misshapen and swollen out of all semblance to normal roots when attacked by these worms.

Confining this discussion, however, to bulbs only, the effect of eel-worm attack on the roots is to cause the aerial parts to become dwarfed, poorly colored and generally worthless. More than that infested bulbs become carriers, transferring the worms to clean soil when they are replanted and opening the way for a wider distribution of the pest. Gladiolus bulbs, for instance, may carry nematodes in the ring of tissue to which the roots were attached and even if not planted for months after being lifted will transfer live worms to otherwise clean soil. The garden or root-knot nematode is more commonly found on gladiolus, freesias, anemones, ranunculus and others of this group, perhaps, than on other bulbs.

A more or less recently introduced eelworm into California is known as the stem or narcissus bulb nematode. Certain rather definite strains of this nematode also attack alfalfa, garlic, clover, strawperries, hyacinths and other bulbs. The narcissus nematode, although it may and does live in the soil, affects only bulbs and leaves of narcissus, not being found in the roots at all nor on other bulbs but narcissus. Its work inside the bulb results in a decaying of the tissues and failure of the plants to grow and flower properly. As the leaves push out of the bulbs the nematodes ascend into them, making peculiar, hard, raised, discolored spots or spikkels, as they are called by the Dutch. These spots can be easily felt if the leaves are passed lightly between the fingers. Infested bulbs also carry the infestation into clean soil, if planted there.

The control of both the garden and the bulb nematode in bulbs is an exceedingly dif-

ficult problem. Sterilizing in hot water at certain definite temperatures for specified periods of time is the best remedy yet developed. The bulb nematode, on account of its habit of working into the bulb where it is more or less protected, is rather hard to kill. Infested bulbs require sterilizing for at least two and three-quarter hours in water heated to a temperature of from 110 to 111.5 degrees. A number of California counties and commercial growers have installed sterilizing vats where large quantities of narcissus bulbs are treated annually. San Diego County maintains one dipping vat at Encinitas and another at Chula Vista where in one season more than 55 tons of narcissus bulbs have been sterilized. Regulations of the California State Department of Agriculture require that all narcissus bulbs must be inspected at certain specified times and if found infested cannot be sold until the hot water treatment has been given.

The hot water treatment for the garden or root infesting nematode is still in the experimental stage. Some work done in our San Diego County sterilizing plants, on glads particularly, indicates that a water bath at a temperature ranging from 112 to 120 degrees for a period of one to two hours, depending upon the size of the bulbs, will prove effective. More experimental work must be done before any definite recommendation can be made.

Narcissus and iris bulbs are subject to attack by flies known as the greater and lesser bulb flies. Eggs are laid directly on exposed bulbs in or out of the ground or possibly on the ground next to the bulbs. The larvae or maggots hatching from these eggs work their way into the bulbs, feeding upon the tissues and rendering them entirely worthless. The hot water treatment as for the narcissus nematode is effective against the maggets of bulb Vacuum fumigation, using carbon bisulphide as the fumigating agent, or dusting with calcium cyanide in closed containers, is also relied upon to rid the bulbs of maggots. Protecting the bulbs when out of the ground by screening out the adult flies from the storage places is necessary.

All bulbs, but particularly narcissus and iris, are subject to attack by extremely small mites, light in color, that congregate in large numbers on the base of the bulbs or under the scales. They pierce the tissues in feeding and quickly break the bulbs down. When their work is associated with that of either of the two nematodes mentioned, or with the bulb flies, complete destruction of the bulb soon follows. The hot water treatment as previously described will also control these mites. If bulbs are suspected of carrying

mites, treatment may be given at home by dipping them, after they are cured, in a 2 to 4 per cent commercial lime-sulphur solution heated to 125 degrees F. for 1 minute. Afterwards they should be thoroughly dried. Small lots may be treated with 5 per cent sulphur nicodust in paper bag containers securely tied and allowed to remain for some time.

Wireworms are occasionally destructive to gladiolus bulbs. The only remedy practicable is to trap them in pieces of potatoes buried in the soil near the bulbs, removing the pieces every few days and dipping them in very hot water. Cutworms are now and then injurious to cut flowers, working at night and hiding during the day in the soil near the roots. They may be killed by scattering a poisoned bran mash around the plants, the mash consisting of a mixture of white arsenic or paris green, bran, molasses and water. Aphis are especially injurious to tulip and iris during the time they are in storage. If not treated prior to planting, such infested bulbs will carry the insects into the soil where they will continue to feed. A hydrocyanic acid gas fumigation or dip in tobacco solutions will rid bulbs of these insects. Thrips affect the leaves of certain bulb plants, particularly freesias and narcissus, causing them to take on a brown and scorched appearance. A spray of tobacco, soap and water will remove them.

Bulbs are subject to a number of diseases, although the home gardener with only a relatively few plants is not apt to encounter many of them. The principal diseases of gladiolus are neck rot or scab, which is the most prevalent: dry rot and hard rot, the latter the most serious of the three when present. Hard rot is due to a fungus that attacks both leaves and bulbs, producing horn brown spots on the latter ranging in color from reddish brown to brownish black, which later becomes sunken and black. The disease may progress so far that the corm is reduced to a hard, shrivelled and wrinkled mummy. Affected leaves have a rusty or deep brown appearance in spots. Infection may take place in the soil.

Dry rot is also due to a fungus, which causes reddish brown or black decayed spots on the bulbs, more or less circular and sunken with a slightly raised rim. The diseased spots are most frequent on the lower part of the bulb. This disease winters over in the soil and affects bulbs planted therein. Neck rot or scab is caused by a bacterium, which affects both leaves and bulbs and is especially destructive to mature bulbs. On the foliage the spots are often confined to the lower leaves, are circular or elliptical and rust red

(Continued on Page 16)

#### VISIT TO THE GARDEN OF ERSKINE CAMPBELL AT ALPINE

Mr. and Mrs. Erskine Campbell entertained friends, San Diego Floral Association and the Natural History Society on April 12th and 13th at their charming Alpine home. The entertainment was the display of tulips of all kinds and colors that will flourish there. Not a few hundred as one might think, but some twenty thousand. They were all in glorious perfection of bloom inside a lath house and also in the open. As the land was somewhat sloping the beds were levelled up with a rock border, and each bed contained from one to two hundred plants. Whole beds of the pink Clara Butt, one of the old standbys, beds of clear yellow, bright reds, bronze and lavenders, double sorts, striped varieties, whites, pinks, etc. Some beds had charming combinations, seven colors, lavender, pink and white; each bed had a combination of colors, and each seemed more charming than the other. The foliage so strong and thrifty, the flower stems so stiff and good. The lath house planting was two years in place; this fall they will be dug and reset. The May flowering types, long pointed petals, large flowers in brilliant reds with dark blue centers, pale creams, brilliant yellows, canary tones, delicate pinks; this is a variety that is safest to plant near our sea level. The Darwin type and the Breeder tulip were all in evidence and very fine. The early flowering tulips are the sort of tulip to be avoided for this milder climate. The higher the altitude the better and greater the variety of tulip flowers one can grow successfully.

Mr. Campbell received his guests at the lath house door and explained the new varieties set this past season. Mrs. Campbell served refreshments inside the house which is so interesting with its Chinese furnishings and matting covered walls and many rare and old pieces of art. A second lath house contained a few choice iris in bloom, peonies just budding and a fine specimen of Dicentra or Bleeding Heart. Some tea roses were in bloom also. The few fine oak trees about the house and the many ornamental, exotic trees everywhere were in perfection of bloom. Acacia podolyraefolia was especially vigorous and abundant on both sides of the entrance roadway. The steep hills adjacent to the cultivated gardens were conspicuous with blossoms of Yucca Whipplei in quantity, proving it doesn't pay to destroy flower stalks so they can seed and reproduce. Mr. Campbell grows quantities of narcissus on a nearby slope, and fine hyacinths which had been in full bloom a few weeks earlier. The beds near the house were gay with petunias, stock and flowering shrubs. Mrs. Campbell had a few lilies of

# RAINFORD FLOWER SHOP



Cut Flowers
Floral Designs

1115 Fourth Street

San Diego

the valley in bloom and her experiment this year encourages her to try a larger bed next year.

The trip to Alpine is an interesting one and the good paved road makes it an easy trip; many wild flowers were in bloom and the native oaks and ceanothus shrubs are always an inspiration. These flower treats are greatly appreciated and are of real value to all garden lovers. The cultivation of the plants adapted to the higher altitudes is very encouraging and makes the back country more and more attractive. The resorts and hotels of the county should cultivate large grounds and give their patrons more beauty of special flowers and trees, serving meals in garden patios or on vine embowered terraces, more outside beauty and less inside furnishings.

The specimen of Fringe Tree shown at the Chula Vista show is Chionanthus virginica, a North American plant. Its cream-colored fringe-like flower is fragrant. Its generic name means snowy flower.

#### THE FIRST STEPS IN ROCK GARDENING

By the Beverly Hills Nurseries Beverly, Calif.

(Continued from the April Number)

The labor of making a Sunken Rock Garden is not so formidable as it seems, for each wheelbarrow of soil as excavated may be put where it is planned to form hills. Once the pathway is cleared, the balance of the work is far more interesting, for the actual formation of the dells, mounds, and hilly walks, can be proceeded with. It is intensely interesting.

There is no garden work that gives as much pleasure and offers such a scope for originality as the building of a Rock Garden. Each one must build it according to his own ideas, and exercise their own imagination. It is easy to tell an amateur what not to do in making a Rock Garden, but you cannot tell him exactly what to do, or provide an exact plan and advise that one rock be placed here, another there, and so on. These things he must work out himself, and he will find it enthralling work, and will be immensely proud of his creation.

If one wishes to grow a representative collection, one must provide all sorts of conditions and sites—sunny and shady spots, gentle slopes, steep cliffs, and arrange perhaps for a miniature cascade with a pool at the foot for water plants. All of this is possible in quite a small Rock Garden.

The choice of stone affects the appearance of the Rock Garden to a remarkable degree. It is better to have a few pieces of good stone than a lot of poor stuff, and a few big rocks well placed, will give more character than a lot of small ones. Use but one kind of rock. It is a mistake to use various kinds of stone. Do not use hard rock, such as granite, for plants do not like them. Those that are porous and absorbent are most suitable, and the plants' roots cling to them and find moisture in their cracks and crevices. Avoid very soft stone, as it is apt to crumble and disintegrate. Weather-beaten stones from which all suspicion of newness has been removed are best, and irregular and uneven pieces of all sizes are to be desired. Small stones are useful for mixing with the soil and binding the larger pieces together, but fairly large pieces, from six inches to the largest obtainable, are best for the actual building.

In building, the specimens should be placed to represent a chance group of rocks. Corners should peep through the soil and suggest a mighty boulder underneath. Occasionally one may rest on the surface. The aim must be to avoid any uniformity. When em-

ploying flat rocks between which plants are to be grown, do not have the strata level, for in such case the soil between dries readily. Give them a slope, and the plants will establish themselves, sending their roots to the soil below.

Most alpines need a good depth of soil. One is apt to get the impression in visiting a good Rock Garden that the plants are growing in or on top of the rocks. They should, in fact, do so, but really their roots are deep down in a cool and moist crevice, or in a fair depth of good soil. Free drainage is very important. If your soil is heavy, proper drainage is most essential. As the hills and mounds are made up, mix in the soil, small rock, broken bricks, leaf soil, coarse sand, etc., otherwise, you will lose some of your choicest plants during the winter. The necessity of incorporating such materials in heavy soil cannot be too strongly emphasized, and furthermore, when actual planting of choice flowers is carried out on such ground, the holes should not be less than twelve inches deep, and the bottom filled with drainage. The Rock Gardener who has a light soil to deal with is lucky.

Having roughly outlined the form which the garden is to take, and having insured good drainage, the next thing to do is placing the rocks. There must be some design. There should be some outstanding feature; something that will at once attract attention, whether it be a rocky bluff, a waterfall, or a mountain stream, and to which other parts of the garden form a setting. Rocks must be put in firmly. To get them firm we must put a good portion of the rock beneath the soil. We get then, not only stability, but a natural formation as though the rocks were outcropping from the ground. The soil should be made firm around them, so that no hollows or half-filled fissures remain. It is necessary to provide "pockets," that is, portions of soil enclosed by rocks, otherwise, much soil will be washed away during the rains. These "pockets" are apt to give the Rock Garden an artificial appearance if regular, or margined by small pieces of stone. It is far better to make use of larger stones which can be so arranged as to prevent the soil from drying out. One can form rocky ledges, behind the top of which plants are inserted. All rocks and plants should, when possible, be so placed that they slope toward the soil, then all moisture that falls will trickle to the roots instead of away from them, as it would if the rocks leaned outward.

It is wrong to place a rock so that its edge overhangs the rock below. It should be set slightly further back, otherwise, the plants beneath it would be liable to perish from lack of moisture.

The following list is composed of a few of the many plants that may be used in Rock Gardening and their descriptions will give some idea of the rich returns to be expected in their cultivation:

Ajuga Reptens-Bronzy foliage, blue flowers. Achillea Tomentosum-Prostrate, dark green foliage; flowers golden-yellow.

Alyssium Saxatile (Madwort)-Dense, grey foliage: flowers golden-yellow.

Arabis Alpina-Grey-green foliage; masses of white flowers.

Armeria (Sea Pink or Thrift) - Attractive dwarf plant with grass-like foliage; flowers borne on long stems, bright pink.

Aubretia (Wall Cress)—Foliage grey-green. Arrhenatherum Bulbosum-Varigated; grows

6 to 8 inches, with pretty varigated green and white leaves.

Cerastium Tomentosum-Silvery foliage and white flowers.

Campanula Garganica-Light blue, rock bell flower.

Campanula Portenschlagiana — Light blue, trailing bell flower.

Diathus Caessius-Forms a dense mass, seldom over four inches high, in spring; covered with fragrant, pink flowers.

Dianthus Deltoides-A low, almost creeping variety; flowers red.

Echevaria (Succulent Plants) - Thick, leathery, grey-green or white leaves with flowers either yellow or bronzy-red, and varigated.

Festuca Glauca-Dense, low growing tufts of a very glaucous blue grass.

Gypsophila Repens - A beautiful trailing form, with clouds of small pink and white flowers.

Helianthemums (Sun Rose)—Low growing, evergreen, forming dense clumps entirely covered during flowering period with small, highly colored flowers.

Hypericum Repens (Trailing St. John's Wort) -Bright yellow flowers in profusion.

Linaria Asquitriloba (Kenilworth Ivy)—Delicate lavender flowers.

Lobelia Cardinalis-Plant dwarf; foliage bronze-green; spikes 2 to 3 feet high, of brilliant crimson flowers.

Lysimachia Mummularia (Creeping Jenny)— Flowers yellow. Leaves good, green.

Mesembryanthemum (Ice Plant) -- Five varieties; to be had in golden-yellow, orangeyellow, red, and rose colored.

Nepeta Mussini-Dwarf, compact; grey-green; flowers soft lavender, produced in great profusion.

Lobelia Speciosa—Trailing varigated with blue flowers.

Lopezia-Small pink flowers, reddish foliage. Myosotis Alpestre-Blue forget-me-not. Saponaria Ocymoides Splendens (Soap Wort)

—A pretty trailing rock plant producing masses of delicate rose-colored blooms.

Sedum-Thirty varieties; colors crimson, purplish-pink, and rose.

Tunica Saxafraga-A pretty tufted plant with light pink flowers produced all summer.

Thymus Languinosa (Wooly Thyme)-Small, aromatic woolly foliage; bright pink flowers.

Thymus Serpyllum (White Mountain Thyme) -Forms dense masses of dark green foliage and clouds of white flowers.

Veronica Rupestris—A pretty, low trailing plant. Dark green leaves; flowers lavender.

Veronica Prostrata—Small prostrate shrub, lavender flowers.

-Beverly Hills Nursery, California.

#### BULB PESTS AND CONTROL

(Continued from Page 13)

in color, later becoming dull brown or purplish. On the husks or scales of the corms the disease produces black, burnt-looking streaks or cracks. On the corm itself these will be yellow to brown depressed areas, horny in texture and usually covered with a varnish-like secretion. When numerous the spots run together, the bulb a rough scabby appearance.

All badly diseased gladiolus bulbs should be rejected and the balance disinfected before planting, using one of the mercury compounds, such as Uspulun, Semesan or Germisan, dipping them into a one per cent solution for 10 minutes.

Narcissus bulbs are subject to various rots. Culling out all diseased bulbs is the best practice. A very serious disease of freesias is known as fire or red bulb disease. Diseased plants blacken and rot near the surfect of the ground. The only remedy that can yet be given is one of prevention, avoid frosty situations and low wet soil that is poorly drained. A disease known as leaf spot of narcissus and amaryllis is occasionally serious, causing yellow and dead streaks on the leaves and finally withering of the leaf or stalk. Bordeaux mixture applied as a spray is a possible remedy.

The last disease of bulbs to be mentioned is known as mosaic. This is a virus disease which causes a crinkling and mottling of the leaves. No cure is known for it other than one of prevention. Plant no bulbs resulting from diseased plants.

This rather long list of animal and disease pests, it is hoped, will not discourage one from trying to grow bulbs. You will certainly never have them all at once and may probably grow bulbs for years without knowing from experience what most of them are. Anyhow. a bed or two of glorious iris, glads or daffodils are worth a lot of trouble.



# McKELVEY'S ELITE PRINTING Co.

Commercial Printing

Phone Main 3793 - 851-853 Second St., San Diego



# Rosecroft - Begonia - Gardens

SILVERGATE AVENUE, POINT LOMA, CALIFORNIA

The last call for Tuberous Begonias in the tuber stage. SINGLES, DOUBLES, FRILLED, CRISPA MARGINATA, NARCIS-SIFLORA, LLOYDII, MARTIANA, EVANSIANA, SCHNITZERI, etc., in all the colors and forms. Get our tuber and seed list. You can plant anything in Begonias from now on, and whatever it is, we have it.

We plan LATHHOUSES for a consideration.

Alfred D. Robinson - - Proprietor.

## ART FLOWER SHOP

Has consolidated with

## PERRY C. GALLUP - Florist

located at 1147 Fifth Ave Next to Ingersoll Candy Co.

#### ROSE COURT FLORAL CO.

3705 Crane Place, Mission Hills Pacific Beach, Soledad Mountains

All kinds of Ornamentals, Fancy Petunias, Asters, Marigolds, Salpiglossis, Larkspur, Oriental Poppies, Sweet Williams, Shrubbery and Tuberous Rooted Begonias, Dahlias, Gloxinias, Streptocarpus.

Many other varieties Cut Flowers and Floral Tributes for all occasions.

Welcome to Visitors

# WALLACE'S CHRYSANTHEMUMS

130 Varieties; 14 New Ones This Year If Interested in 'Mums at Retail Write for Descriptive Price List

> M. A. WALLACE Route A, Box 1095 SAN FERNANDO, CALIF.

IN CORONADO ONLY



# **EXCLUSIVE**

In gift buying it isn't so much the price you pay, as it is the distinctive quality you get.

# Harold A. Taylor

1154 Orange Ave.

CORONADO

Hotel del Coronado

Vine Planting is now in season, especially for Bougainvillias, Purple, Brick Red and Crimson Lake. Bignonias, Cherere Red, Venusta Orange, Tweediana, lemon. Three sorts of Jasmines and three sorts of Evergreen Grapes.

### Miss. K. O. SESSIONS

4016 Randolph, Cor. Fort Stockton Drive. Phone Hillcrest 5687 Mission Hills Car No. 3 to Randolph, then 1 Block South.

HOW IS IT WIRED ELECTRICALLY?
Before you decide on your new home ask about its electrical wiring. And . . . . .
REMEMBER

Conveniently. Wiring that has been in just a few years often is inadequate to provide for all the portable lamps and electrical appliances that are today such a necessary part of household equipment.

TO BUILDERS AND LANDLORDS

Adequate Electric Wiring is a big selling point in renting
or disposing of property.

SAN DIEGO CONSOLIDATED GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

